



Public Sale.

On **TUESDAY**,

At ten o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

Rum in hogheads and barrels.

Whiskey in barrels,
Gin in casks and barrels,
Port wine in casks,
Molasses in hhd's.
Sugar in hhd's and bls.
White and brown soap in boxes,
Chocolate in boxes,
Coffee in tierces and bags,
Raisins in kegs and boxes,
Queens Ware in crates, handsomely assorted,

ALSO,

A variety of **DRY GOODS**,

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Superfine cloth and Kerfimeres,
Narrow Cloth, and Flannels,
Irish Linens, and Oznaburghs,
Sail duck of different qualities,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Cambric and Cotton shawls,
India Muslin and Table Cloaths,
Coloured threads and fowing silks,
Ribbons, Hats, and
A number of other articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER,

May 11 Vendue-Master.

Sales by Auction.

On **SATURDAY** next,

At ten o'clock, will be sold at the Auction Room,

4th proof Jamaica Rum in

hogheads,

Holland Gin in pipes and bls.

New England Rum in bls.

Port Wine in quarter casks,

Libon Wine in pipes,

Molasses in hhd's.

Sugar in bls.

Soap

Candles and } in boxes,

Chocolate

Pepper in bags,

Castor Oil in bottles,

Fig Blue in kegs.

Together with a large quantity of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are

Sprigg'd, lappet, jaconet and book mus.

lins and muslin shawls,

White and coloured Marseilles and mus

linetts,

Linens and cotton checks,

Bandannoes, flags and chequered silk

handkerchiefs,

Large and small fans,

Irish and German linens,

Mens and Womens' saddles,

A quantity of mens' and womens' shoes.

Also,

The remains of a retail store,

consisting of a general assortment of Dry

Goods, which will positively be sold.

THOMAS MOORE,

May 11.

Auctioneer.

Wanted Immediately,

A white or black woman, to

do the house work in a small family.—

Enquire of the Printers.

May 10.

GERMAN LINENS.

Joseph Riddle & Co.

HAVE FOR SALE

Best white Ticklenburg,

Second qual. do.

Brown do.

Osnaburghs,

Brown Hempen Rolls,

White do.

Hessian do.

Brown Holland and Dowlas.

ALSO ON HAND,

A Quantity of

Turk's Island, Isle of May, and

Cadiz SALT.

December 29.

In the case of James Gillies, a Bankrupt.

WHEREAS a commission of bankruptcy was duly awarded and issued against James Gillies, of the town of Alexandria, in the district of Columbia, by the name and the description of James Gillies, on the 6th day of May, in the year of our lord, one thousand eight hundred and two: And whereas the commissioners in and by the said commission named and authorized, have declared him to be a bankrupt; the said commissioners do hereby summon and require the said James Gillies personally to be and appear before the commissioners, in the said commission named, on Thursday the 13th day of this present month; on Friday the 3d day of June next, and on Friday the 18th day of the same month, at Gadsby's Tavern in Alexandria, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of each day, then and there to be examined, and to make a full and true discovery and disclosure of all his estate and effects according to the directions of the act of Congress, entitled, "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," at either of which meetings the creditors of said bankrupt may attend to prove the same, and those who are indebted to the said bankrupt, or have effects of any kind in their hands belonging to him, are not to pay away or secrete the same.

JAMES KEITH,

J. C. HERBERT,

J. B. NICKOLS,

Teste,

HENRY MOORE,

Secretary to the commission.

May 8.

d6w

T. SIMMS

Has just received and offers for sale, at

the lower end of Prince street,

15 jars best quality Tamarinds,

And a quantity of

Fresh Limes and Lemons.

April 27.

d

FOR SALE,

A Negro Man, about 25 or 26 years of age—accustomed to house work and waiting at table—being strong and active he may be otherwise employed at the pleasure of the purchaser. Apply to the printers.

March 29.

d

Calumny Detected and Exposed!

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for sale at this office, price 12½ cents,

OBSERVATIONS

AND

DOCUMENTS,

Relative to a Calumny circulated

By JOHN BROWN,

A member of the Senate of the United

States, from Kentucky,

To the prejudice of

ELISHA I. HALL,

of Frederick county, Virginia.

April 24.

d

Ship General Hunter,

CAPTAIN ADAMSON,

Arrived yesterday from Liverpool with a

cargo of excellent

SALT

For the Fisheries.

Also, A FEW

Crates of Liverpool Earthen Ware.

We will sell this cargo on moderate terms for ready cash, or notes negotiable in the Bank of Alexandria at 60 days.

The ship will take in freight for Liver-

pool. R. T. HOOE, & Co.

April 8.

d

Just received and for Sale at

this office—Price One Dollar,

DEBATES

In the Senate of the United States, on the

bill for repealing the late

JUDICIARY LAW.

May 10.

Cath given for rags.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
ALEXANDRIA COUNTY.

TO WIT.

In pursuance of an order of the Circuit Court for the district and county aforesaid, made by consent of parties in the case of the United States; v. s. Robert T. Hooe and Co. in chancery, will be exposed to public sale for ready money upon the 19th day of June next, the following valuable property, conveyed in trust to the subscribers by Col. John Fitzgerald, late of this town, deceased, viz:—

A Water Lot commonly called Fitzgerald's Wharf, lying upon the south side of King street and east side of Union street, and bounded by an alley of 30 feet in width, on the south from Union street to the water. On this piece of ground are erected three Brick Warehouses, 24 feet 4 inches in front, 42 feet deep and three stories high each—Also, a SAIL LOFT above the upper story 73 feet in length and 42 feet wide upon the floor—all under one roof. Adjoining, and on the east side of this house, is a piece of ground unimproved the whole length of the house, 55 feet deep, terminating on a 25 feet alley, laid out upon the front of the wharf. From the front of the wharf is a pier extended into the river 100 feet by 60 in breadth. Appertaining to the pier is a dock 35 feet wide on the one side and another 28 feet on the other side.

Wm. HERBERT,

Jno. C. HERBERT,

May 8.

Trustees.

dtf

VALUABLE LANDS

In Hardy county, Virginia, for Sale at Auction.

By virtue of a Deed of Trust from Peter Catlett and Susannah his wife, to the subscribers, will be sold at public auction, at the Coffee House in the town of Alexandria, on Monday the 31st day of this present month, at 12 o'clock for ready money,

Two hundred and six acres of LAND, being part of a tract containing 406 acres; lying and being in the county of Hardy, in the state of Virginia, adjoining Robert Denton's land, about two miles from Col. Martin's Front Pond, on the Thorn Bottom. The title of this land is indisputable, and it is said by good judges to be of an excellent quality.

HENRY MOORE, Trustee,

T. MOORE, Auctioneer.

May 10.

d12t

For NORFOLK,

The fast sailing and well accommodated Schooner, Margaret Tingey,

JOB PALMER, Master;

For Freight or Passage apply to the master on board, at Merchants' wharf, Who has for sale, on board said Schooner,

Coarse and fine Salt.

May 7.

d

For Sale, or to Rent,

THE unexpired lease of a HOUSE and LOT, on Queen street, with a BAKEHOUSE thereon; the lease has 3 years to run. The stand is good for business, and is well known, having been occupied for a length of time by a baker. For particulars apply to

THOMAS SIMMS,

Prince street.

March 20.

d

Paper Hangings.

JUST RECEIVED, BY Cotton & Stewart,

A large and general assortment of Paper Hangings, consisting of upwards of 40 different patterns with elegant borders.

April 7.

d

Just Received,

and for sale at this Office, Mr. BAYARD'S SPEECH on the Bill for repealing the late Judiciary Act.

John Gardner Ladd

Has lately received for sale at his Warehouse, Prince street Wharf,

Russia Sheetings, } per bale or

Russia and Ravens Duck } piece,

And India Cotton

German Linens and one trunk sewing

Silks and Ribbons,

A few pair handsome Looking Glasses

in gilt and mahogany frames,

Two bales of Paper Hangings,

A great variety of mens, womens and

childrens' shoes, coarse and fine,

Hyson,

Young Hyson and } TEAS,

Southong

Tea table sets of China in boxes,

Cotton, wool and playing Cards,

Holland and country Gin of the best

quality in pipes,

W. India, and N. } in hhd's and bls.

England Rum, } Molasses & Sugars

Coffee in bags,

Spinning Cotton,

Butter in firkins,

Beef and Pork in bls. and half bls,

Spermaceti and tallow Candles,

White and brown Soap,

Chocolate of the best and common sort,

Cheese of an extraordinary fine quality,

Shad, Herrings and dried Cod Fish,

A quantity of red Seal Leather,

Fresh Raisins and Figs in casks,

Lemons in boxes,

Pepper, Allspice, Nutmegs, Almonds,

and a small quantity of fresh Hops, &c.

Also,

About 30 tons of Lignumvita.

May 13.

d

In obedience to a Decree of the Court of Alexandria county, of Monday the 17th day of May next, in fair, if not the next fair day, will be offered for sale on the premises, upon a

Credit of 6 and 12 months,

upon notes with approved indorsers, negotiable at the Bank of Alexandria,

A Lot of Ground,

Containing half an acre, lying upon the east side of Alfred street and south side of Cameron street, in the town of Alexandria, extending on Alfred street 176 feet 7 inches, upon Cameron street 123 feet 5 inches. There are a convenient two story frame dwelling house, with a kitchen and other out houses upon the lot, which now rent for £. 50 per annum.—The lot is subject to an annual rent of £. 15. As the lot is large it will be laid off into smaller divisions, and sold either in those divisions, or altogether, as will be most agreeable to those inclined to purchase. This sale is made to satisfy a debt due from Thomas Richards to Thompson and Veitch.

JAMES KEITH, } Com'rs.

JOHN JANNEY } JOHN DUNLAP,

April 16.

d34t

WILLIAM LOWRY

HAS REMOVED FROM GEORGETOWN TO ALEXANDRIA, AND IMPORTED

By the ship Tyson, from Liverpool, via Baltimore, and now opening for sale, at the store lately occupied by John Ramsey,

King street,

A quantity of

EARTHEN WARE,

in crates assorted.

Also,

A quantity of Dry Goods, suitable for the season, and is in daily expectation of receiving an additional supply of those articles by the first arrivals from Britain. Country storekeepers and others will find it their interest in giving him a call, as he is determined to sell on the most reasonable terms.

April 30.

d

Printing in all its variety, executed at this office, with neatness and dispatch.

Late from Europe.

LONDON, March 24.

Our linen manufactures, says a correspondent, have long laboured under great disadvantages on account of the high price of flax, the chief material consumed in that extensive branch of trade; and, so far from seeing any prospect of their being relieved from the calamities which has bro't upon many of them, we are sorry to state to our readers, that letters received from the flax countries in Russia, which is the great mart for this commodity, mention that the crop of it has failed in an unprecedented degree throughout the Empire; and from St. Petersburg they write, that in some districts it has failed totally. The consequences of such an event to our manufacturers, especially at a time when the great inundations in Holland and the Netherlands must inevitably disappoint them of the small supply they used to draw from thence in times of scarcity, are but too evident, and an advance on their goods seems to be the only remedy; for we apprehend these inconveniences will not be immediately overcome; and it is with concern we must look forward to the continuance of them, as the seed of the flax described by our friends must naturally be scanty, and of indifferent quality, which will entail on us these difficulties for a time. We shall farther state, for the consideration of our manufacturing friends that the demands for flax to send to the Mediterranean, Spain, France, Portugal, Madeira, &c. had greatly increased at St. Petersburg since the peace.

It appears from an abstract of the Receipts and Issues of the Treasury in Ireland, for the year ending the 5th of January 1802, that the total amount of the receipts 9,435,896l. 11s. 8d. of which the permanent revenue amounted to 2,134,253l. and the Stamp Duties to 186,044l. Among the charges of Issues, is for the civil list 161,873l. 16s. 9d.—Pensions 143,765l. 11s. 5d.—Military purposes, 3,907,674l. 18s. 3d.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

March 23.

ELECTION TREATING ACT.

Lord Balgrave rose, pursuant to notice, to move for leave to bring in a bill to repeal so much of the act of the seventh of William the Third, as related to the disabling persons from sitting in that house who should offend against the said act; and to make more effectual provisions in lieu of the same. To the principle of this bill he did not suppose there could be any objection; it was evidently intended to prevent the riot and excess which too generally prevailed at elections: to preserve the health and morals of the people; and was calculated to secure the freedom and purity of popular elections. He had at first intended to propose the repeal of this act altogether; but from further consideration it appeared, that the former part of it was unexceptionable, but that the latter was not sufficiently explicit or effective to answer the purpose—it was found to have produced many contradictory opinions in the election committees of that House—to guide whose decisions therefore, it was essentially necessary to make some arrangement previous to the approaching dissolution of Parliament. The necessity for such a measure must be acknowledged by every person who reflected the disgraceful scenes that had occurred during the last election, particularly in the borough of Southwark. He felt much pleasure in reflecting on the assistance the Treating Act derived from some late decisions in the courts of law, where it was determined that the value of articles furnished for election purposes, contrary to the spirit of this act, was not recoverable by law.

This would serve, no doubt, to check, the Publican's readiness to give credit, and perhaps, in consequence, to restrain the Candidate's disposition to extravagance. After some further observations the Noble Lord described the object of his proposed bill to be, that if any person returned to that house should on investigation before a committee, be convicted of offending against the provisions of the treating act, he should be declared ineligible to be returned on the new writ; and that the same penalty, should on conviction, attach to the unsuccessful candidate also.

Leave was given to bring in the bill.

The principle acted upon by the House of Lords in rejecting Divorce Bills on the grounds that husbands have been inattentive to the conduct of their wives, deserves

the highest praise. It is the best way to protect public morals, and to secure the piety of families. We have ever considered the practice of giving large pecuniary damages, without much discrimination, as infinitely pernicious. The principle we now applaud renders every man the guardian of his own honor, and responsible for his negligence in defending it.

The following is an abstract of the answer given by the court of Prussia to the note delivered by the Hanoverian Minister.

"His Prussian Majesty has at all times conceived that the principle laid down by his Majesty the Elector of Brunswick-Lunenburgh, was the chief basis of indemnifications and publicly declared that the indemnifications could not take place but through the means of secularisations, consequently, that the possessions of the Princes and the hereditary branches could in no manner be applied to such indemnities.

"It, however, appears from the Treaty of Luneville, and other conventions not less sacred, as well as from the nature & tendency of the fact itself that there do exist other principles necessarily connected with the aforesaid Treaty, and from which his Majesty cannot depart.

"Among the hereditary Houses of Germany, such alone have a right to be indemnified as have, by the cession of the left bank of the Rhine experienced a real loss of territory and of population.

"Moreover, agreeable to the 5th Article of the treaty of Luneville, the House of Tuscany is to be indemnified in Italy; and by a preceding Convention, the House of Orange has a right to receive its indemnities and hereditary privileges in Holland.

"The whole of the Empire is interested in this object; its future tranquility and its existence depend on the speedy conclusion of the affair relative to indemnities; it is, therefore, impossible that the business should be further interrupted by new claims and new demands.

"His Majesty (the instrument before us states) will not see with indifference that fresh difficulties and new subjects for delay should be started, in order to prevent him from being indemnified for his individual and real losses, &c.

BOSTON, May 5.

Arrived, ship Hero, capt. Cole, from Martinico. Sailed in co. brig Hope, Lander of Salem, for Curacao; Little Sally, for N. London. Left, Cordelia, Appleton, of Gloucester; capt. Baker, just arrived from Boston. Spoke lat. 37, 30, long. 63, ship John, Motley, 6 days from Portland for the Maine, all well. In lat. 40, long. 67, brig Traveller, Motley, from Portland, for Guadaloupe, 48 hours out. Flour was on the rise at Martinico, is sold for 14 dollars, fish 5 dols. 50 cents.

Same day, sch'r Iris, capt. Ives, 28 days from Martinico. April 17, saw six line of battle ships, and 2 frigates steering East, wind N. N. E. on passing them, showed French colours. Same day, spoke ship Superior from N. York, for C. Francois, in lat. 26, 40, long. 67, 20. Same day, saw a high deck sch'r with lumber on deck, could not learn her name, steered S. S. W. supposed for C. Francois.

Same day, sch'r Jane, Snow, from Trinidad. Left, Betsey, Little, for Wiscasset in 10 days; Truxton, Merrill, Kennebunk, in a few days; sloop—, Dickey, of Wiscasset, in 2 days; spoke, April 21, U. S. ship George Washington, from Gibraltar, for Philadelphia, 30 days out. April 27, brig Jupiter, from N. York, for Jamaica. Markets very dull.

NEW-YORK, May 10.

Arrived, brig Mary, Lover, St. Johns, N. B. sch'r Dove, —, Norfolk; Jefferson, —, Newbern; Cary, Lee, Wilmington; Sally, Smith, Portsmouth. Cleared, ships Neptune, Ascough, India; David, —, Havana; brig Twins, Scott, Jamaica; Weltha Ann, Moorehouse, Cadiz; sloop Cato, —, Bermuda.

BALTIMORE, May 12.

Arrived, ship Triumph, captain King, from Batavia, sailed the 2d of Jan.

Left there the following vessels: ship Neptune, Jefferys, of Philadelphia; Cleopatra, Blackstone, do; Margaret, Darby, Salem; Eliza, Stewart, do.

The ship Alexander Hamilton, captain Wife, sailed from Batavia, before the Triumph, for Muscat.

The only vessel spoke on the passage was the ship Moncreif, from St. D.

go, bound to New-York, on the 3d of May.

Alexandria Advertiser.

FRIDAY, MAY 14.

The first session of Congress under the present administration, having now closed: it may be proper at this point to pause—to take a retrospective view of events, and compare its measures with those of its predecessors. This view should be made with calmness and candor, as from it we should form our opinion, on whom in future to bestow our confidence. It will not be sufficient, that the friends of the administration prove that our situation is as eligible & prospects as bright as when they came into power. They came in under the pretext of correcting abuses and curing past disorders. Have they accomplished these objects, have they fulfilled their promises, is the natural enquiry to be made? If any one will take the pains of turning over the pages of the Aurora, Chronicle, and other papers engaged in the same cause, for the two or three last years of the former administration; they will find us laboring under all the evils, groaning under all the burthens of the most despotic countries. We are there described as oppressed with the despotism of Russia and Turkey, the bigotry and intolerance of Italy; the venality and corruption of Spain, the extravagance of England, the petty tyranny and oppression of Germany, united with the complicated evils of a French directory. From these dark and gloomy pictures, we were called upon, to look forward to the happy prospects of a change in administration, when intolerance and oppression should be banished from the land when every groan should be hushed, every tear wiped away, and nought but the song of harmony and contentment should be heard in the land.

Suppose the description of our former situation, though contradicted by every surrounding object, be correct, let us ask, are the evils under which we formerly groaned removed? Has one of the numerous predictions of the friends of the present administration been fulfilled? We believe we may confidently assert, that they have not. Have the wounds formerly inflicted on the constitution been healed, and its blood stained pages purified? They have, on the contrary, been made the pretext of deeper wounds, and stains of a deeper dye. Have our rights and liberties been secured by new barriers? They have rather become more exposed to internal and external violence. Has the administration of justice been rendered more pure and the judges made more independent? So far from it, that the present rulers have fought, thro' the bowels of the constitution, the destruction of this security of our rights, this palladium of our safety. Has party spirit and intolerance ceased, or been banished from our councils? To answer this question, we need but refer to the numerous acts which have disgraced the executive and dishonored our country. Have the comforts of the poor been increased, and their taxes lessened? Ought not these boasters, these self-named friends of the poor to blush at this question? When the establishment of peace, enabled the government to reduce the army and navy, and decrease some of the taxes raised for their support, was it the necessities of the poor, the hard earnings of labor, that claimed the first attention? Do the poor ride in carriages? Do the poor use refined sugars? Do the poor use stamps? Yet these are the taxes that have been repealed, and others on articles of necessity preserved.

If we take a more extended view of the two administrations, we shall find additional causes of praise for the conduct of the former, and censure of the present.

When the federalists first came into office they found the country exhibiting every mark of poverty and distress. The traces of those ravages of the revolutionary war were still visible. They found party spirit dividing the councils, and paralyzing the exertions of the government; they found commerce languishing, money scarce, public and private credit almost ruined—The moment the present federal government was organized and got into operation, its springs, touched by the great characters who then presided, gave force and elasticity to every operation.—People saw with astonishment, the sudden revival of confidence, credit, commerce, and industry.—The merchant beheld with pleasure our forsaken harbors soon crowded with vessels; the farmer rejoiced in the rising price, and ready sale of his land and

produce; the mechanic shared the benefit by the increased demand of his labor—thus all classes of citizens, soon felt the vivifying effects of the new and wise arrangements.

A few examples will be sufficient to shew the astonishing effect the federal government had on the country.

The American tonnage employed in the year 1790 was

In 1799	354,764
The foreign tonnage for the year 1790 was	626,449
In 1799	251,019

So that the American tonnage, in this time had nearly doubled, and the foreign tonnage in the same time had decreased less than one half, and the year before nearly one third, being then but 88,566.

The proportion of foreign tonnage, to the whole amount of tonnage, employed in the foreign trade of the United States, for the three years, 1790 to 1792 inclusive, was as 39.4 to 100 for the six years 1793 to 1798 as 13.6 to 100 being a decrease of two thirds.

The revenue of the U. States arising from duties on merchandize & tonnage in the year

1790, was	2,382,617 84
In 1799 it amounted to	9,462,133 33
Being an increase of	7,080,513 49

The whole range of history does not afford such an astonishing increase, in trade and revenue. Does this argue negligence, corruptness, or enmity to the country?

Can any one view this rapid, this astonishing increase in wealth and resources, and not feel grateful for the abilities and exertions of those who planned and executed the measures which led to them?

We have likewise been conducted with safety, through a most trying and critical period; we have been preserved by wisdom and firmness, from the threatened calamity of two wars; and the federalists have gone out of office leaving the country in the enjoyment of peace and prosperity, possessing a full treasury and flourishing revenue. Stronger proofs cannot be given of the prudence and wisdom of any administration.

Let us now see what is to be contraited to these. Let us see, if, out of the various and multiplied charges of misconduct and delinquency—of the magnificent promises of reformation, of prosperity and happiness, they have proven the former, or realized the latter. The merits they plead are very different from those you have been considering. You are presented with a violated constitution, a prostrate judiciary, a diminished revenue—for the five month's labor of a republican congress.

It is unnecessary to enter into a detailed account of these acts at present; they have already been presented to you for consideration—ponder them well in your minds—view their effects and consequences on your prosperity and security—compare them with the acts of the last administration, and see which are best calculated to secure your rights & increase your happiness.

During an administration of twelve years, which commenced under great difficulties and embarrassments—which had numerous obstacles to encounter in its career, arising from the European war—which had to conciliate two powerful, rival and jealous nations—which had to travel an unbeaten road, and provide for every new case, every occurring difficulty, without precedent—it is not to be wondered, if in their progress through these new and untried scenes, some errors should have been committed.—The wonder is not, that there should be so many but so few.—Compare them with the short career of the present administration, and the federalists need not fear the result.

Mr. Jefferson and his friends came into office under the most favorable circumstances. Our differences with foreign nations, were adjusted and settled, and the sources of future discontent and animosities were soon after dried up, in a peace with each other.—Our trade and revenue flourished, and a full treasury, provided to meet future demands.

From the adjustment of our differences and the cessation of hostilities in Europe, the causes of many expences had ceased; of course the popular talk of easing the burthens of the people, was among the first duties. The experience and wisdom of twelve years left little for them to do, but improve and correct. Under all these advantages, with all these brightenings

prospects, it must have been the extreme of ignorance and folly to have given to many causes of alarm and discontent. Citizens of America, you are called upon to read, reflect and compare. Already have the precipitate and unwise measures of the present rulers, produced a great change in the sentiments of the people.—The dawn of federalism already begins to break in the East; and calls upon us to rouse from our slumbers. The sun will soon rise, to gladden our political hemisphere, and chase away the dark and gloomy night of democracy.

(Wash. Fed.)

The "WHOLE DEBT"

IN the "National Intelligencer," we find the following remarks: "The proceedings of the Federal Legislature have developed another great feature of the 'republican' system. An act has passed the House of Representatives, 'making provision for the redemption of the WHOLE DEBT of the United States,' &c. The democrats, when out of power, declared their indisposition to every unnecessary or wanton increase of debt, accompanied by a solemn desire, by measures the most effectual, to diminish, and ultimately to extinguish the existing debt. These were their professions. The public are now possessed of their acts; and the most perfect harmony is found to subsist between them."

In the 4th section of this bill for redeeming the WHOLE DEBT of the U. States, we read:

"That the commissioners of the sinking fund be, and they hereby are empowered with the approbation of the President of the United States, as any instalments or part of the principal of the Dutch debt become due, to borrow, on the credit of the United States, either in America or abroad, by a re-loan, or prolongation of the loan heretofore obtained, or by new loan, the sums requisite for the payment of the said instalments or parts of principal: Provided, That the United States shall have a right to reimburse any loan thus made within six years after the date of the same; and that the rate of interest thereupon shall not exceed five per centum per annum, nor the charges thereupon the rate of five per centum on the capital borrowed."

In the 5th section of the bill for paying the WHOLE DEBT, we read again:

"That for the purpose of more effectually securing the reimbursement of the Dutch debt, the commissioners of the sinking fund may, and they hereby are empowered, with the approbation of the President of the United States, to contract, either with the bank of the United States, or with any other public institution, or with individuals, for the payment in Holland, of the whole, or any part of the principal of the said Dutch debt, and of the interest and charges accruing on the same, as the said demands become due, on such terms as the said commissioners shall think most advantageous to the U. States; or to employ either the said bank, or any other public institution, or any individual or individuals, as agent or agents, for the purpose of purchasing bills of exchange, or any other kind of remittances, for the purpose of discharging the interest and principal of said debt, and to allow to such agent or agents a compensation not exceeding one fourth of one per cent. on the remittances thus purchased or procured them, under the direction of the said commissioners."

Once more—in the 6th section of this bill for the redemption of the WHOLE DEBT, we read:

"That the commissioners of the sinking fund be, and they hereby are empowered, with the approbation of the President of the United States, to employ, if they shall deem it necessary, an agent in Europe, for the purpose of transacting any business relative to the discharge of the Dutch debt, and to the loans authorized by this or any other act, for the purpose of discharging the same; and also to allow a compensation, not exceeding three thousand dollars a year, to be paid out of any monies in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated."

Now let us note, and bring together a few particulars contained in this bill: In the first place the commissioners of the sinking fund are authorized to re-loan the whole of the Dutch debt, amounting to 9,000,000 of dollars, as fast as the instalments shall become due, for six years each; in the second place the commissioners are empowered to employ an agent in

this country to purchase bills or other remittances for the payment of the Dutch debt, with a commission amounting to 5000 dollars; and in the last place, the commissioners are authorized by the bill to employ an agent in Europe to transact any business relative to the discharge of the Dutch debt, with a salary of 3000 dollars a year. Thus we see in what manner the foreign debt is to be paid, and the harmony between the professions and acts of Democrats. Under the former administration bankers were employed in Holland, instead of an agent at the expense of 3000 dollars a year; and the government transacted its own business, instead of employing contractors at an expense of 5000 dollars a year, at the hazard of losing immense sums which will pass through their hands, by their failing or absconding. Can any thing be more hypocritical and false, than the title of the bill, or the remarks of the philosophic Mr. Smith?

Palladium.

CHAPTER OF BLUNDERS.

It seems to be the ill destiny of the present administration to make mistakes, in almost every "essay towards a statement," which they make; and the blunder-mania has infected the same party in the legislature. In the report on the subject of appropriations, it is stated "that according to the 21st article of the treaty of London, of Nov. 19, 1794, every American, who shall hold a commission from the enemies of France, as well as every seaman of that nation, composing the crew of the ships and vessels, shall, by this fact alone, be declared a pirate, and treated as such, without suffering the party to establish, that the act was the consequence of threats or violence."

First, the language is incorrect. The words *that nation* are not preceded by any mention of a nation to explain which nation is intended—the word *American* refers to an individual, not a nation. The words "without suffering," as the sentence is constructed, can refer only to *American* and *seaman*, and *party* refers to the same. The sentence then runs thus, "Every American and every seaman, holding commissions or being on board of a ship belonging to the enemy of France, shall be treated as a pirate, without suffering himself to establish," &c.

These, however, are common mistakes. Unfortunately for the committee which made the report, the 21st article of the treaty of London does not contain these provisions.—It contains a provision that the subjects of either party, accepting a foreign commission or fitting out a privateer to act against the other party (Great Britain or the United States) shall be deemed a pirate. This is a stipulation in all our treaties. But the remainder of the statement, *that the party shall not be permitted to prove that he was forced on board of such ship or impressed*, is not found in the treaty of London, but in a decree of the French, which declared every American, found on board of British ships of war, to be a pirate, and condemned him to be punished as a pirate, without suffering him to prove that he was impressed. How the committee of the house of representatives could fall into such a blunder, by referring a clause in a French edict, to an article of the treaty of London, is left for wise heads to explain.

In the copy of the census, published by authority, there is at least one material error—the number of males, under 10 years of age, in the state of New-York, is 33,161—the true number is 83,161.—This mistake of 50,000, in one figure, will be charged to the printer—but the heads of departments are responsible to the public for the accuracy of official statements, printed under their own revival at the seat of government.

We all recollect the mistakes and omissions in the president's return of law cases to the two houses of congress. We are not disposed to be captious—but too many errors will not be carried to the account of *humanum est errare*. A repetition of such egregious blunders will be ultimately charged to the account of gross negligence. Indeed, the world talk loudly of a want of ability in the party at the head of affairs, to conduct the concerns of an extensive country.

N. Y. Com. Adv.

"Truth is powerful and will prevail" says the National Intelligencer.

"Truth is powerful and will prevail" repeats the Washington Federalist.

"Amen, so let it be," reiterates the Alexandria Advertiser.

We congratulate our readers on the auspicious appearances of the New-York elections. The reign of delusion is fast declining. The noisy turbulence of foreign renegades may, for a while have drowned the small voice of truth; but we place a firm reliance on the virtue and good sense of our countrymen to triumph over faction and intrigue.

Should the French Government succeed in restoring tranquility in St. Domingo, the trade of the Americans will suffer a great loss, while the merchants of Jamaica will reap great advantages from it. It will unquestionably increase the export trade both of France and Great Britain; but as our settlement is so contiguous, and our ships so numerous, the supplies which are necessary for the colonists, must necessarily find a quicker and better market from Jamaica than from the mother country. Indeed, the most material articles of consumption must, during peace, be derived from Europe in preference to America.

(Lon. Pap.)

Mr. SMITH, Editor of the National Intelligencer.

"The following is copied from the National Intelligencer:

"The reader will also remark, that these insinuations are replied to, and completely refuted by official facts appealed to in reply, and that the executive, in this case, (the *Bezeau*) as in every other, has been shewn to have manifested the most scrupulous adherence to law." This is false, and Mr. SMITH must have known at the time he wrote it, that there was no law, which authorized the repairs of that French Corvette.

Mr. SMITH again: While we hesitate not to bestow our tribute of admiration on the bold and ceaseless efforts of Federalism to misrepresent and distort the measures of the present executive, we take the liberty to preserve some respect for truth, and feel some disposition to transfuse into the public mind a portion of the same respect.—This seems to be one of those modest effusions of sentiment, for which Mr. SMITH is remarkable; a skulking, canting, hypocritical declaration, which accompanies some palpable misrepresentation.—We take the liberty to preserve some respect for truth!! Such is the modest face the philosophic Mr. SMITH assumes, at the moment he is dealing out deceptions and falsehood.

(Palladium.)

By THE PRESIDENT

OF THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS a Treaty between the United States of America and the Chickasaw nation of Indians, was concluded and signed by the commissioners of both nations fully and respectively authorized for that purpose on the twenty-fourth day of October 1801, and was duly ratified and confirmed by the President of the United States with the advice and consent of the Senate, on the first day of May ensuing, which treaty is in the words following, to wit:

A TREATY

Of reciprocal advantages and mutual convenience between the United States of America and the Chickasaws.

The President of the United States of America, by James Wilkinson brigadier general in the service of the United States, Benjamin Hawkins of North Carolina, and Andrew Pickens of South Carolina, commissioners of the United States, who are vested with full powers and the Mingo, principal men and warriors of the Chickasaw nation, representing the said nation, have agreed to the following articles.

ARTICLE I. The Mingo, principal men and warriors of the Chickasaw nation of Indians, give leave and permission to the President of the United States of America, to lay out, open and make a convenient wagon road through their land between the settlements of Mero District in the state of Tennessee, and those of Natchez in the Mississippi Territory, in such way and manner as he may deem proper; and the same shall be a highway for the citizens of the United States and the Chickasaws. The Chickasaws shall appoint two discreet men to serve as assistants, guides, or pilots, during the time of laying out and opening the road, under the direction of the officer charged with that duty, who shall have a reasonable compensation for their service: Provided always, that the necessary ferries over the water courses

crossed by the said road shall be held and deemed to be the property of the Chickasaw nation.

Art. II. The commissioners of the United States give to the Mingo of the Chickasaws and the deputation of that nation, goods to the value of seven hundred dollars, to compensate him and them and other attendants for the expense and inconvenience they may have sustained by their respectful and friendly attention to the President of the United States of America, and to the request made to them in his name to permit the opening of the road. And as the persons, towns, villages, lands, hunting grounds, and other rights and property of the Chickasaws, as set forth in the treaties or stipulations heretofore entered into between the contracting parties, more especially in and by a certificate of the President of the United States of America, under the seal of the first of July 1794 are in the peace and under the protection of the United States. The commissioners of the United States do hereby further agree, that the President of the United States of America shall take such measures from time to time, as he may deem proper, to assist the Chickasaws to preserve entire all their rights against the encroachments of unjust neighbours, of which he shall be the judge, and also to preserve and perpetuate friendship and brotherhood between the white people and the Chickasaws.

Art. III. The commissioners of the United States may, if they deem it advisable, proceed immediately to carry the first article into operation, and the treaty shall take effect and be obligatory on the contracting parties as soon as the same shall have been ratified by the President of the United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States.

IN TESTIMONY whereof we, the plenipotentiaries have hereunto subscribed our names and affixed our Seals at Chickasaw Bluffs, the twenty-fourth of October, 1801.

JAMES WILKINSON,	(L. S.)
BENJAMIN HAWKINS,	(L. S.)
ANDREW PICKENS,	(L. S.)
Chinimbe X Mingo,	(L. S.)
Immatauhaw, X	(L. S.)
Chinmaube, X	(L. S.)
George X Colbert,	(L. S.)
William X McGilirey,	(L. S.)
Ophichoomuh, X	(L. S.)
Olohlopoie, X	(L. S.)
Menkematauhaw, X	(L. S.)
Jukkoopie, X	(L. S.)
William Glover,	(L. S.)
Thomas Brown,	(L. S.)
William Colbert, W. C.,	(L. S.)
Mooklshupoie, X	(L. S.)
Oporeolauhau,	(L. S.)
Zelchoolauptau,	(L. S.)
Zelchoolauptau,	(L. S.)
James Underwood,	(L. S.)

WITNESSES:—Samuel Mitchel Agent to the Chickasaws.

Malcom X Megee, Interpreter to the Chickasaws.

William R. Bootes, capt. of 3d Reg. and aid-de-camp.

J. B. Wainach Licut. and aid-de-camp.

J. Wilton, Lieut. 3d Reg.

NOW THEREFORE, To the end that the said treaty may be observed with good faith on the part of the United States, I have caused the premises to be made public and I do hereby enjoin and require all persons bearing office, civil or military, within the United States, and all others, citizens or inhabitants thereof, or being within the same, faithfully to observe and fulfil the said treaty and every clause and article thereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed to these presents, and signed the same with my hand.

DONE at the City of Washington, the fourth day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and two; and of the sovereignty and independence of the United States of America, the twenty-sixth.

TH: JEFFERSON.

By the President,
JAMES MADISON,
Secretary of State.

Printing in all its variety executed at this office.

Clean linen and cotton rags bought at this office.

William Hartshorne
Has for Sale at his Mill, or in Alexandria,
Plaster of Paris by the
ton, or ready ground by the bushel,
Indian Meal and Rye Meal, bolted or
unbolted,
Corn, or any other grain, ground for
toll at the mill.

At his store in town,
Hay in bundles, Corn by
the bushel,
Loaf and lump Sugar by the hoghead
or barrel,
First and second quality James River
Tobacco, in kegs,
A few very good Mill Spindles,
Two good Scale Beams,
Three boxes 8 by 10 Window Glass,
A few barrels of Tar,
James River Coal.

For Sale,
A number of valuable Lots in town,
A small House on a lot of 28 feet front
on Water Street, next door to Major
Munckaster's.

Also, for Sale or Rent,
A valuable Brick House
on King street, now in the tenure of Tho-
mas Crute.

3d mo. 1. d
BENNETT & WATTS
HAVE RECEIVED,
By the George and Paul Sieman, via
Baltimore—a part of their
SPRING GOODS,
which they are now opening for sale.
They daily expect the remainder of their
goods by the Union from London, and the
United States from Liverpool.

May 1. d2w eozw 2aw2w
I have just received and offer
for sale, **SACKINGS** and **OSNABURGS**
in bales, and **FELT HATS** in boxes—
also, one ton **SHEATHING PAPER**.
W. HODGSON.

April 7. d
FOR SALE,
At Cotton and Stewart's
Book Store, Royal street,
THE GLOSSER:
Satirical Poem—By Giles Julap, of Cho-
rank, Virginia. Price 62½ cents.

Also,
Mr. BAYARD'S SPEECH
On the Judiciary Bill. d
April 24.

Ricketts, Newton and Co.
Have just received,
Hyson, }
Hyson Skin, }
Young Hyson and } **TEAS,**
Imperial }
Nankens, }
Bandanno hhs. and kumhums,
German and British osnaburges,
Tickenburgs,
Loaf and lump sugars,
Jamaica sugar in hds. and bls.
Molasses, Jamaica spirits,
And a quantity of Shad and Her-
rings in barrels.

May 3. d
Philadelphia Bar Iron,
A few tons just arrived by capt. Hand,
and if the subscriber meets with encour-
agement in the sale, he will endeavor
to keep a constant supply of it.

He has three boxes of
WINDOW GLASS, 10 by 8,
And
COARSE SALT,
fit for the fisheries, to sell.

A Lot or two to rent for five years, in
the Gut, near the Spring where a tan yard
was once begun.

Wm. Hartshorne.
5th mo. 3d. d

Notice.
THE PUBLIC are respectfully inform-
ed, that **BOOKS** of **SUBSCRIPTION**
for Shares in the Alleghany Turnpike
Road, are opened at the office of Col.
Francis Deakins, in George-Town, and
at the counting house of Mr. William
Hartshorne, in the town of Alexandria,
where those inclined to subscribe for shares
will please to apply.

The acts of the Assemblies of Mary-
land and Virginia, for incorporating "a
Company for establishing a Turnpike
Road from the Burnt Mill, about a
mile below George's creek, on the
Potomack river, to the nearest western
navigation," may be seen at either of
the abovementioned places.

March 4. 1aw

FOR SALE,
At R. and J. Gray's
Book Store, King street,
THE GLOSSER:
A Satirical Poem—by Giles Julap, of
Chotank, Virginia. Price 62½ cents.

Also,
Mr. BAYARD'S SPEECH
On the Judiciary Bill. 25 cents.
Clerical Candidates. Price 25 cents. And
an Essay on the Mineral qualities of the
Sweet Springs of Virginia. By Dr.
John Baltzel. Price 25 cents.
April 24. d

Just received from Norfolk,
and for sale by the subscriber,
Fresh Lemons by the box or
retail; excellent soft shell'd almonds and
oranges; muskadel raisins; double and
single Gloster cheese, tamarinds, &c. &c.
with 700 bushels of Lisbon Salt.

ABEL WILLIS.
May 4. d

Robert B. Jameffon,
Offers for Sale an assortment of Liquors
and Groceries, consisting of
Fresh Teas, loaf and Musco-
vado sugars,

Madeira, }
Sherry, } **Wines,**
Port, }
Lisbon, }
Malaga and }
Teneriffe }
Jamaica, } **Rum,**
W. Island and }
N. England }
Cogniac and } **BRANDY,**
Barcelona }
Holland Gin, Whiskey,
Pimento, Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Caf-
fia, Cayenne and black Pepper,
Short pipes in kegs and boxes,
White and brown Soap,
Starch, Fig Blue,
Race and ground Ginger,
Wine and Cyder Vinegar,
Indigo, Madder, Copperas, Allum,
roll Brimstone and refined Salt Petre,
Mustard,
Fruits in Brandy, Pickles,
Mould Candles,
Demijohns assorted,
Raisins in kegs and boxes, Currants,
Soft shell'd Almonds,
Best Albany and common Chocolate,
Lipier's and Hamilton's Snuff, assorted
in kegs and bladders,
Green and Batavia Coffee,
Spinning Cotton,
Sweet Oil in flasks and black bottles,
Patent Shot, from No. 9 to BB
Spanish Segars in boxes of 500 to 1000,
Godfried's first quality,
Gunpowder, F and FF, sealed pound
papers, and treble Battle in canisters.

Also,
Twenty cases Medoc Claret of a very
superior quality,
AND
A consignment of 30 hds. J. Noble
and Co's best bottled
Porter & Brown Stout.

May 5. eotm
A Card.
Charles H. Simmons, respect-
fully begs leave to present his grateful ac-
knowledgments to the Mayor and Com-
monalty of Alexandria, for their legal
sanction and individual support, to his
plan for the publication of a Directory,
&c. and also to those gentlemen who li-
berally subscribed thereto.

He is, however, under the unpleasant
necessity of informing them, that the lit-
tle encouragement given, in the early
stage of the business, being quite inade-
quate to its completion, independent of
any pecuniary compensation to the Edi-
tor, he is obliged to relinquish a continu-
ance of the undertaking.

May 10. 3teo

JUST PUBLISHED,
AND FOR SALE
By Cotton & Stewart,
Price Fifty Cents.
HYMNS AND SPIRITUAL SONGS,
For the use of Christians generally, but
more particularly adapted
to those of the

METHODIST-EPISCOPAL CHURCH:
With the addition of a great number of new
Hymns, many of which have never been pub-
lished before, and others selected from late pub-
lications of merit. It is expected this will be
found to be a much improved edition of Spiritual
Songs, peculiarly calculated for all those who
with is to praise the Great Creator of all things,
in the language of a renovated heart or true
Christian spirit.

R. & J. GRAY
Have for Sale, wholesale and re-
tail, at their Book and Stationary Store,
in King street, between Royal and Fair-
fax streets, the following articles, on
which a liberal deduction will be made
to those who purchase to sell again:
Novels, Romances, &c.

THE Beggar Girl, a novel in three vols. by
Mrs. Bennet; Devalcourt, by do. Girl of the
Mountains, a novel in 2 vols. by Mrs. Parkins;
St. Leon, or a Tale of the XVIIIth Century, a no-
vel in 2 vols. by Wm. Godwin, Children of the
Abbey, a tale, 4 vols. bound in 2, by Regina
Maria Roche, Vicar of Landdown, 2 vols. in one
by do. Maid of the Hamlet, 2 vols. in one, by do.
Nocturnal Visit, a novel, in 2 vols. by do. Spirit
of the Castle, by William C. Proby, Vagabond,
by George Walker, Mordant, by Dr. Moore,
The Armenian, or Ghost of Deer, a history
founded on facts, 2 vols. from the German of
Schiller, Charlotte Temple, a Tale of Truth, by
Mrs. Rowton, 2 vols. in one, Adventures of Gau-
dentia di Lucca, the Abbess, a romance by W.
H. Ireland, the avowed author of the shakelpear
papers, &c. &c. in 3 vols. the Fool of Quality,
or the History of Henry Earl of Moreland, in 3
vols. by Mr. Brooke, Royal Captives, a Frag-
ment of Secret History, by Ann Yearley, a Tale
of the Times, a novel by the author of the Gos-
sip's Story, in 2 vols.

Miscellanies.
Epitome of the History of Europe from the
reign of Charlemagne to the beginning of the
reign of George III. 8vo. Beauties of Nature De-
lineated, or Philosophical and Pious Contem-
plations on the Works of Nature, and the seasons
of the Year, selected from Sturm's Reflections; Life
and Writings of the late Dr. Benjamin Franklin,
Taylor's Paraphrase, Blessings of Morality, Sand-
ford and Merton, Constitutions of the United
States with the latest amendments, to which are
prefixed the Declaration of Independence and the
Federal Constitution with the amendments; Ju-
nius's Letters, complete in one vol. with a cop-
ious index; Letters of Themistocles, with an ap-
pendix, containing a Character of Dr. Franklin,
and Remarks on his Life, written by himself;
Vocal Medley, a new Collection of fashionable,
modern Songs; American Songster; Patriotic
Medly; Watts's Hymns and Hymns; Methodist
Hymns and Spiritual Songs; Newton's Olney
Hymns; Common Prayer Books in plain and
Morocco binding.

School Books.
Bibles, Testaments, Scott's Lesson, Murray's
English Reader; Introduction to the English
Reader; Sequel to do. Young Gentlemen and
Ladies' Monitor; Entick's Dictionary; Pfalter's
Columbian Orator; Webster's Institutes, contain-
ing his Spelling Book, or list part, Grammar or
2d part, and Selection in Reading, or 3d part;
Dilworth's Spelling Book; Columbian do. Child's
Guide; American Primer; Columbian do. Dr.
Lowth's English Grammar; Alhe's Introduction
to do. Philadelphia Latin do. Clark's Introduc-
tion to Latin; Mair's do. do. Clarke's Erasmus;
do. Corderii; Rudiman's Rudiments of the Latin
Tongue; American Tutor's Assistant, Dilworth's
Schoolmaster's do. Mrs. Barbauld's Lesson's and
Hymns for Children; Juvenile Magazine to be
continued monthly.

Chap Books.
Prompter; Aladdin, or the Wonderful Lamp.
Mother Goose's Tales; T. Jan War, Gulliver
Reviv'd; Laugh and be fat; Hocus Pocus; Di-
vine Emblems; Letter Writer; Spanish Rogues;
Religious Courtship; Conquest of Mexico;
Buck's Companion; Youthful Jester's Cheap Re-
pository.

Stationary.
Lead Inkstands with glass holders; Pocket do.
Morocco Pocket Books assorted; Playing Cards;
red and black Inkpowder; Waters by the pound
or oz. Letter Paper of different qualities; Fool-
cap writing paper; Quills and Slates, lead and
slate Pencils; and a general assortment of

Blank Books,
consisting of Ledgers, Journals, Day Books, In-
voices, Waste and Cash Books, Cyphering and
Copy Books; Copper plate Copy Lints large and
small hand.

Bookbinding.
Of every description, executed with neatness
and dispatch. Merchants' account books ruled
and bound to any pattern at the shortest notice.

Wanted.
One or two boys of good connection, between
12 and 14 years of age, as apprentices to the
bookbinding business.
April 20. d

NOTICE.

On the 15th day of June next,
I shall leave this place for Kentucky, and
will undertake to transact any business in
that state, or in the Territory North
West of the River Ohio. I shall reside
in the town of Washington, and practice
law in the several courts held there, in the
superior courts for the said state; and in
the superior courts for the said territory,
which are held at Cincinnati.

After my departure, my father, Clean
Moore, will forward any papers which
may be left with him.

N. B. I have been employed by seve-
ral persons who have military claims, to
obtain surveys and patents for them, and
who have other interests in Lands. As I
am well acquainted with surveying I shall
be glad to undertake any business of this
kind.

HENRY MOORE.
Alexandria, Columbia,
April 30, 1802. 2aw 15thJ

PROPOSALS,
By G. F. HOPKINS, No. 118, Pearl
street, New-York,
For publishing by Subscription,
In two handsome octavo volumes,
THE FEDERALIST
ON
THE NEW CONSTITUTION.
BY PUBLIUS.
WRITTEN IN 1788.
TO WHICH IS ADDED,
PACIFICUS,
ON
The Proclamation of Neutrality,
WRITTEN IN 1793.
The whole revised and corrected, with new
passages and notes.

THE FEDERALIST was written in a series
of numbers, under the signature of Publius,
shortly after the promulgation of the Federal
Constitution, and addressed to the People of the
State of New-York, with the design of enforcing
the propriety and necessity of its adoption.
It is principally the production of a man,
whose name will be held in sacred respect long
after the pitiful attempts which have been made
to slander his fame shall have sunk into oblivion.
Two other gentlemen, of distinguished talents,
occasionally contributed some essays, which will
be marked in the publication.
All parties seem at length united in professions
of regard for the Constitution; if they are sin-
cere, the consideration cannot fail to enhance the
value of a work, which, by employing in its fa-
vor all the energy of argument, and all the per-
suasion of eloquence, was eminently useful in pro-
moting its general ratification.

Whoever is desirous of being well informed of
the principles and provisions of our Government,
and the manner in which they have been sup-
ported and vindicated, of the objections that
were made to the Constitution by its first oppos-
ers, and how they were answered, will find these
volumes fraught with ample and satisfactory in-
struction. The study of them must form an
essential part of the education of the American
statesman. Politicians, indeed, of every coun-
try, will here discover materials in the science of
Government well worthy of their attention; a
science, of all others, the most interesting to
mankind, as it most deeply concerns human hap-
piness. The Federalist contains principles that
may be remembered and studied with advantage
by all classes of men in other countries than our
own, and in other ages than that in which we
live. The People of America alone have af-
forded the example of a pure Representative
Republic. In this work it will appear, that the
principles of this form of Government have been
well understood, and thoroughly developed, and
should, unfortunately, the experiment which we
have made, hereafter fail, it will be in vain to at-
tempt the renewal of similar systems, as no ra-
tional hope can be entertained, that more cor-
rect notions on this subject will prevail than are
here exhibited.

To preserve these papers, therefore, which
have so much intrinsic merit, and such lasting
utility, in a dress suitable to their character, is
the inducement to their re-publication.

PACIFICUS is from the pen of the same en-
lightened statesman who was the chief author of
the Federalist. These Essays were written in de-
fence of the first leading step which our Govern-
ment took to preserve that Neutrality which it
continued to maintain during the late Trans-
atlantic conflict; a conflict which has annihilated
the minor powers of Europe, and shaken the
civilized world.

Now that the storm has passed over, and the
angry and tumultuous passions which at that time
agitated our country, have in some measure sub-
sided, these papers will be read with profit and
pleasure by the intelligent man of every party.
Candor will probably wonder, that any should
have doubted of the timeliness of the measures which
this writer has so ably advocated, and which ex-
perience has so forcibly proved to have been the
best adapted to the interests of the country.

To give to these latter Essays a form which
shall outlive the fleeting impressions of a newspa-
per, they are incorporated in these volumes—
Publius and Pacificus will serve to keep in just
remembrance two very important events in the
history of our country.

* The first gentleman here alluded to is Ge-
neral Hamilton—the other two, Mr. Madison
and Mr. Jay.

CONDITIONS.

I. The Work shall be put to press imme-
diately after 400 subscribers are obtain-
ed, and finished with the utmost expe-
dition.

II. Where practicable, the books shall be
forwarded, free of expence, to such
places as may be designated, and a per-
son appointed to deliver them.

III. It shall be printed on a superfine
medium paper, with a neat type, hand-
somely bound and lettered, and deliver-
ed to subscribers at Two Dollars a vo-
lume. To non-subscribers the price
will be enhanced.

IV. Subscribers to pay, where conveni-
ent, one dollar in advance.
Subscriptions received at the Office of
the Alexandria Advertiser, and by the
different Booksellers in Alexandria.
New-York, January, 1802.

PRINTED DAILY BY
S. SNOWDEN & Co.

AND
Vol. II.]

Public
On TUES-
day next, will be
Store,

Rum in hogheads,
Whiskey in barrels,
Gin in casks and bar-
rels, Port wine in casks,
Molasses in hds.
Sugar in hds and bls.
White and brown for
Chocolate in boxes,
Coffee in tierces and
Raisins in kegs and
Queens Ware in c
assorted,

ALSO
A variety of D
—AMONG WHI-
Superfine cloth and
Narrow Cloth, and
Irish Linens, and Oz
Sail duck of different
Chintzes and Calico
Cambric and Cotton
India Mullin and T
Coloured threads and
Ribbons, Hats, and
A number of other a
P. G. M.
May 15

Sales by
On WEDNES-
day next, will be
Room

4th proof Jan
hogheads,
Holland Gin in pipe
New-England Rum
Port Wine in quart
Lisbon Wine in pipe
Molasses in hds,
Sugar in bls.
Soap
Candles and } in
Chocolate }
Pepper in bags,
Castor Oil in bottles
Fig Blue in kegs.
Together with a l

DRY G

Among whi-
Chintzes and C
Sprigg'd, lappet, jac
lins and mullin shawls,
White and coloured
linetts,
Linen and cotton ch
Bandannoes, flags a
handkerchiefs,
Large and small fans,
Irish and German lin
Mens and Womens'
A quantity of mens'

Also,
The remains of
consisting of a general
Goods, which will pos
THOM
May 15.

Wanted Imme
A white or black
to do the house work in
Enquire of the Printers.
May 10.

GERMAN I

Joseph Ridd
HAVE FOR
Best white Tick
Second quat
Brown
Ginaburges,
Brown Hempen Rol
White
Hessian
do
Brown Holland and
ALSO ON
A Quant
Turk's Island, Ill
Cadiz St
December 29.